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# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

# WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1780.

## PHILADELPHIA.

### *An* ACT *for the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

[ *Concluded from our laſt.* ]

*Sect.* 33. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no militia man ſhall withdraw himſelf from the company to which he belongs, under the penalty of the value of twenty days labour, to be ſued for and recovered by the commanding officer of the company from which he ſhall ſo withdraw himſelf, before any juſtice of the peace, by action of debt: provided nevertheleſs, that perſons removing out of the bounds of one battalion or company to another, ſhall apply to the commanding officer of the company to which he did belong, who ſhall give him a diſcharge, certifying the claſs to which he belongs, and whether he hath ſerved his tour of duty or not, which certificate the ſaid militia man ſhall produce to the captain or commanding officer of the company in whoſe bounds he next ſettles, within ten days after his ſettlement, under penalty of the value of thirty days labour, to be recovered and applied as aforeſaid: and the captain or commanding officer is hereby required to inroll him in the claſs ſpecified in ſaid certificate.

*Sect.* 34. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes of doubt reſpecting the age of any perſon inrolled or intended to be inrolled in the militia, the party queſtioned ſhall prove his age, to the ſatisfaction of the officers of the company within the bounds of which he may reſide, or a majority of them.

*Sect.* 35. And whereas it is juſt and reaſonable that thoſe who have conſiderable property ſhould pay for the protection of that property, when they do not give their ſervice in facing danger in the field, or bearing any of the neceſſary fatigues attending a military life; and to compel all perſons to give their perſonal ſervice or ſome equivalent therefor, in ſome proportion to ſuch property:

*Sect.* 36. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſon and perſons who are in and by this act required to perform a tour of duty, and have an eſtate, ſhall pay, for neglecting to perform the ſaid tour of duty, in addition to the fine of the price of one day's labour as aforeſaid, the ſum of fifteen ſhillings in every hundred pounds on all his rateable property and occupation, in the manner directed to be aſcertained by an act of aſſembly paſſed the third day of April, 1779, intituled "An act to raiſe the ſupplies for the year 1779;" and as may be directed to be taken by every yearly or other ſtate tax in future.

*Sect.* 37. And in order that the lieutenant of each county may have the amount of the whole eſtate of each perſon reſiding in ſaid county, although the ſaid eſtate or eſtates may be ſituate in ſome other county or counties, that he the ſaid lieutenant may be able, where the caſe requires it, to levy for the intereſt on the whole, whereſoever lying within this ſtate;

*Sect.* 38. Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the aſſeſſors of each and every county finding any kind of taxable eſtate within ſaid county, belonging to perſons reſident in ſome other county within the ſtate, ſhall and are hereby required to make out a liſt of the amount of the valuation of ſuch eſtate or eſtates, placing the ſame oppoſite to the name of ſuch proprietor, and once in every year ſend ſuch liſts to the lieutenant of the county where the owner of ſuch eſtate may reſide.

*Sect.* 39. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant of the city of Philadelphia and of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate ſhall have and receive the value of one and a half buſhels of wheat per day, and the ſub-lieutenants for the ſaid city and counties ſhall have and receive the value of one and a quarter buſhels of wheat per day, each, as the ſame ſhall be declared from time to time by the general aſſembly, for their trouble, and for every day in which they ſhall be employed in doing and performing the reſpective duties required by this act; which ſaid ſum or ſums ſhall be reſpectively paid unto them out of the fines incurred by this act.

*Sect.* 40. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon, called to do a tour of militia duty, to find a ſufficient ſubſtitute, ſuch ſubſtitute having been previouſly claſſed at leaſt ſix months in the company or battalion to which the perſon belongs who hires ſuch ſubſtitute: provided always, that perſons ſerving by ſubſtitute as aforeſaid, if ſaid ſubſtitute ſhall be called in his own turn into actual ſervice, before the term expires which he was to ſerve for his employer, that then the perſon procuring ſuch ſubſtitute ſhall march in his ſaid ſubſtitute's turn, or be liable to pay his fine for neglect, which fine is to be recovered as other fines for neglect of ſerving are by this act directed to be recovered; and that ſons who are not ſubject to the militia law may be admitted as ſubſtitutes for their fathers; and that each ſubſtitute be approved of by the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant.

*Sect.* 41. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant or one of the ſub-lieutenants ſhall, within ten and not leſs than five days after the marching of any part of the militia, call to his aſſiſtance two freeholders, one of whom ſhall be a juſtice of the peace, to ſit, at the moſt convenient place for the inhabitants of their reſpective diſtricts, (notice having been given of ſuch place in the written or printed ſummons of every militia man:) and ſhall there hear and determine all appeals that may be made by the perſons thinking themſelves aggrieved by any thing done in purſuance of this act; and they are hereby authoriſed and required to grant ſuch relief to ſuch appellant as to them ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable, in conſideration of ſuch inability of body as in the opinion of the court renders him incapable of performing military duty; and each of the ſaid freeholders, before they ſhall ſit on the ſaid appeal, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation, viz. "That he will hear and impartially determine on the caſes of appeal that may be laid before him, agreeable to law, and according to the beſt of his knowledge;" which oath or affirmation the ſaid juſtice, lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant, is hereby impowered and required to adminiſter; and the ſaid juſtice and freeholder ſhall have and receive from the ſaid lieutenant the value of one buſhel of wheat each for every day they ſit on the ſaid appeals; and the ſaid lieutenant and juſtice of the peace ſhall each keep a ſeparate record of the proceedings of ſuch court of appeals.

*Sect.* 42. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall knowingly ſell, buy, take or exchange, conceal, or otherwiſe receive, any arms, accoutrements, colours or drums, belonging to this ſtate or the United States, on any account or pretence whatſoever, the perſon ſo offending, being convicted thereof, before one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace of the city or county where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence treble the value of ſuch arms or accoutrements, to be aſcertained by the ſaid juſtice or juſtices, and levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods and chattels by the juſtice or juſtices before whom ſuch offender ſhall be convicted, returning the overplus, if any, on demand, to ſuch offender; and for want of ſuch diſtreſs ſhall commit ſuch offender to the common jail of the county, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for any term not exceeding three months, unleſs ſuch money ſhall be ſooner paid; and in every ſuch caſe the proof of the property ſhall be made by the poſſeſſor of ſuch arms and accoutrements.

*Sect.* 43. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon, not being a ſubject of this ſtate, or any of the United States, who already has deſerted, or ſhall hereafter deſert from the enemy in the courſe of the preſent war, ſhall be enrolled in any company of militia of this ſtate, during the preſent conteſt, or be ſubject to any fine or penalty for not ſerving as by this act is required of others.

*Sect.* 44. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no civil proceſs ſhall be ſerved on any comiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officer or private, at any regimental review or training of any company, or while going to or returning from the place of ſuch review or training.

*Sect.* 45. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all monies paſſing into the treaſury by virtue of the directions of this act, ſhall be appropriated as a fund for the benefit and relief of ſuch officers and privates of the militia of this ſtate as are or ſhall be wounded and diſabled in ſervice, and of the widows and children of ſuch as have or ſhall fall in battle, or otherwiſe loſe their lives in the ſervice of the ſtate, and ſhall not be conſidered as a revenue for any other purpoſe than that of ſupporting the neceſſary officers for carrying this law into effect, equipping and furniſhing the militia with every neceſſary apparatus for the defence and ſecurity of the ſtate, the ſurplus, if any, to be appropriated in ſuch manner and to ſuch uſes as the aſſembly ſhall from time to time direct and appoint.

*Sect.* 46. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any commiſſioned officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private militia man of this ſtate, who has loſt or hereafter may loſe a limb in any engagement in the ſervice of this ſtate, or in the ſervice of the United States of America, or be ſo diſabled as to render him incapable of getting a livelihood, he ſhall receive during life, or the continuance of ſuch diſability, a penſion, adequate to the neceſſity of ſuch diſabled officer or private militia man, by the judgment of the orphans court of the county where ſuch diſabled officer or private militia man ſhall dwell or reſide. And every officer or private, diſabled as aforeſaid, ſhall, before be be legally intitled to the penſion above mentioned, produce a certificate upon oath, from the commanding officer who was in the ſame engagement in which he was wounded, or from the officer next in command, or the ſurgeon that attended him; and upon ſuch diſabled officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private militia man's producing ſuch certificate as aforeſaid to the orphans court of the county where ſuch diſabled officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private militia man ſhall dwell or reſide, the ſaid court is hereby enjoined and required, if they are ſatisfied of the truth thereof, to give every ſuch officer or private an order on the lieutenant of the ſaid city or county, for ſuch ſums of money from time to time as to them ſhall appear juſt and neceſſary; provided ſuch ſums of money do not exceed the half pay and rations of ſuch officer or private; and the ſaid lieutenant is hereby enjoined and required to accept and pay the ſaid order, to ſuch officer or private. And the ſaid lieutenant ſhall draw on the ſtate treaſurer, as often as he ſhall have occaſion, for ſuch ſum or ſums of money as he ſhall make appear to the preſident and council to be neceſſary for carrying this proviſo into execution.

*Sect.* 47. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private militia man, reſiding in this ſtate, having a family, has been killed, ſhall be killed, or ſhall die of his wounds received in the ſervice of this or the United States, a certificate from the commanding or other officer next in rank who was in the ſame engagement in which he was killed or wounded and died of his wounds, being produced to the orphans court, and alſo a certificate from the overſeers of the poor, and two other reputable freeholders of the townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, where the family of ſuch deceaſed officer or private militia man ſhall dwell or reſide at that time, ſetting forth the particular circumſtances of ſuch family, the age or ages of the child or children, and the neceſſity of granting them ſome ſupport; the ſaid orphans court, when poſſeſſed of the certificates aforeſaid, is hereby authoriſed to give orders upon the lieutenant of the city or county, for ſuch ſum of money as they may think juſt and neceſſary for the ſupport of ſuch family from time to time.

Provided always, That the ſum of money aforeſaid does not exceed the half pay and rations that ſuch officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private was entitled to at the time of his death.

*Sect.* 48. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any field or other commiſſioned officer, at any regimental review, or on any other occcaſion when the battalion or company to which he may belong, or in which he holds a command, is paraded in arms, ſhall appear, miſbehave or demean himſelf in an un-officer like manner, he ſhall, for ſuch offence, be caſhiered or puniſhed by fine, at the diſcretion of a general court martial, as the caſe may require, in any ſum not exceeding the price of ſix days labour; and if any non-commiſſioned officer or private ſhall, on any occaſion of parading the company to which he belongs, appear with his arms and accoutrements in an unfit condition, or be found drunk, or ſhall diſobey orders, or uſe any reproachful or abuſive language to his officers or any of them, or ſhall quarrel himſelf, or promote any quarrel among his fellow ſoldiers, he ſhall be diſarmed and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer preſent, until the company is diſmiſſed, and ſhall be fined in any ſum not exceeding the price of ten days labour, nor leſs than one day's labour.

*Sect.* 49. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of any battalion ſhall neglect or refuſe to give orders for aſſembling his battalion at the times appointed by this law, or at the direction of the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant of the city or any county, when the ſaid lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant is thereto commanded by the preſident or vice preſident in council, or in caſe of an invaſion of the city or county to which ſuch battalion belongs, he ſhall be caſhiered and puniſhed by fine at the diſcretion of a general court martial; and if a commiſſioned officer of any company ſhall on any occaſion neglect or refuſe to give orders for aſſembling the company to which he belongs, or any part thereof, at the direction of the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of the battalion to which ſuch company belongs, he ſhall be caſhiered and puniſhed by fine at the diſcretion of a regimental court-martial; and a non-commiſſioned officer offending in ſuch caſe ſhall be fined in any ſum not exceeding the price of ten days labour.

*Sect.* 50. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any captain or commanding officer of a company ſhall refuſe or neglect to make out a liſt of the perſons noticed to perform any tour of duty, and ſend or convey the ſame to the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of the battalion to which ſuch company may belong, for ſuch neglect or refuſal he ſhall be caſhiered or fined, at the diſcretion of a regimental court-martial.

*Sect.* 51. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the following rules and regulations ſhall be thoſe by which the militia ſhall be governed.

*1ſt.* Every general court-martial ſhall conſiſt of thirteen members, all of whom ſhall be commiſſioned officers, and of ſuch rank as the caſe may require, and theſe thirteen ſhall chuſe a preſident out of their number, who ſhall be a field officer.

*2d.* Every regimental court-martial ſhall be compoſed of five members, all commiſſioned officers, who are to chuſe one of their members as preſident, not under the rank of a captain.

*3d.* In any court-martial, not leſs than two thirds of the members muſt agree in every ſentence for inflicting any puniſhment, otherwiſe the perſon charged ſhall be acquitted.

*4th.* The preſident of each and every court-martial, whether general or regimental, ſhall require all witneſſes, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare on oath or affirmation, that the evidence they ſhall give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and the members of all ſuch courts ſhall take an oath or affirmation, which the preſident is required to adminiſter to the other members, and the next in rank is required to adminiſter to him, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

*5th.* All members of any militia, called as witneſſes in any caſe before a court-martial, who ſhall refuſe to attend and give evidence, ſhall be cenſured or fined at the diſcretion of the court.

*6th.* No officer or private man, being charged with tranſgreſſing theſe rules, ſhall be ſuffered to do duty in the battalion, company or troop to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court-martial, and every perſon ſo charged ſhall be tried as ſoon as a court-martial can be conveniently aſſembled.

*7th.* If any officer or private man ſhall think himſelf injured by his lieutenant colonel or the commanding officer of the battalion, and ſhall, upon due application made to him, be refuſed redreſs, he may complain to the lieutenant of the county, who ſhall ſummon a general court-martial, that juſtice may be done.

*8th.* If any inferior officer or private man ſhall think himſelf injured by his captain, or other ſuperior officer in the battalion, troop or company to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the battalion, who ſhall ſummon a regimental court-martial for the doing juſtice, according to the nature of the caſe.

*9th.* No penalty ſhall be inflicted at the diſcretion of a court-martial, other than degrading, caſhiering or fining.

*10th.* The commanding officer of the militia for the time being ſhall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any cenſures or penalties ordered to be inflicted on any private or non-commiſſioned officer for the breach of any of theſe articles by a general court-martial: and every offender, convicted as aforeſaid by any regimental court-martial, may be pardoned, or have the penalty mitigated by the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of the battalion, excepting only where ſuch cenſures or penalties are directed as ſatisfaction for injuries received by one officer or private man from another: but in caſe of officers, ſuch ſentence to be approved by the commander in chief, or the neareſt general officer of the militia, who are reſpectively impowered to pardon or mitigate ſuch ſentence, or diſapprove the ſame.

*11th.* The militia on the days of exerciſe may be detained under arms on duty in the field any time not exceeding ſix hours, provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time, without allowing them a proper time to refreſh themſelves.

*12th.* No company or battalion ſhall meet at a tavern on any of the days of exerciſe, nor ſhall march to any tavern before they are diſcharged; and any perſon who ſhall bring any kind of ſpiritous liquor to ſuch place of training, ſhall forfeit ſuch liquors ſo brought for the uſe of the poor belonging to the townſhip where ſuch offender lives.

*13th.* All fines that ſhall be incurred by any breach of theſe rules, ſhall be paid into the hands of the clerk of the company to which the offenders belong; but if a field officer, to the clerk of that company whoſe captain has the firſt rank in the battalion, within three weeks after they become due; but in caſe of neglect or refuſal to pay any of the ſaid fines, then, in ſuch caſe, upon application made by the clerk to whom ſuch fine or fines ought to have been paid, it ſhall and may be lawful for any one juſtice of the peace of the county (if the fine does not exceed fifty pounds, or two juſtices, if above that ſum) by warrant under his or their hands and ſeals, to levy ſuch fine or fines reſpectively on the offender's goods and chattels, and otherwiſe proceed in recovering the ſame as is by law directed. And when recovered, the ſaid juſtice or juſtices are required to pay ſuch fines into the hands of the clerk who applied for recovery, and ſhall be applied as other fines before directed.

*Sect.* 52. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in any caſe, wherein any perſon is by this act called to do or perform any thing in execution thereof, or otherwiſe, and no ſpecial recompence is herein provided for ſuch ſervice, ſuch perſon ſhall be ſatisfied for the ſame, at the diſcretion of the lieutenant, taking to his aſſiſtance two ſub-lieutenants of the city or county, reſpectively.

[ *Turn to the laſt Page.* ]

## LONDON.

## HOUSE of COMMONS,

DECEMBER 15, 1779.

THE order of the day was read, and the House resolved itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the Minister's propositions for enlarging the trade of Ireland; when Lord North arose, and, after making an apology for not attending the House earlier, having been delayed by very pressing business, recapitulated what he had thrown out for the consideration of the House on Thursday. The situation of Ireland, he said, was alarming, and called for every effort of this country to retrieve it, if we meant to preserve that connection between the two countries, which was so likely to produce a mutual support, and an advantage to each, and which he hoped and trusted was, and would be, the mutual desire of both. To give that relief, and attain those advantages, were the objects of the three propositions which he had already offered to the House. Two of them were founded in strict justice, and were naturally the right of Ireland; the third was, indeed, something more; it was what Ireland had no rightful claim to, but what would very properly flow from the generosity of this country. Between two kingdoms so nearly connected, and so happily disposed for mutuality of assistance, it was not mere matters of claim and right that either was to adhere to strictly; and, with that idea in view, he had not proceeded upon a strict inquiry into more speculative rights on either side. He had considered Ireland as a country most intimately connected with this; whose trade, restricted by impolitic laws, was no longer sufficient to the support of its government, or the employment of its people; and, to remove the distresses consequent on a stagnation of trade, to give employment to the people, and open to that sister country the source of wealth, by a promotion of industry and real extent of commerce, was the object which influenced his mind in the measures which he had prepared for the consideration of the House. That only was his object, and he was fully confident that it was the object and hearty wish of that House. How far the speculative rights of either country might be thought in either to surpass, or fall short of his propositions, he would not pretend to determine, but certain it was, in his opinion, that every solid advantage to be wished from those speculative rights on either side, would be found in the propositions which he should offer to the Committee. If dissatisfied with these real advantages, that country should be stimulated to the assertion of ideal claims, whatever distress it might, in the present state of things, bring upon one country, of this he certainly was satisfied, the attempt would end in the total ruin of the other. But so far from apprehending any such disagreeable event, he made no doubt but the propositions which he had submitted to the House would so well convince the people of Ireland that this country, which had lately given such proofs of its contempt of prejudice and an arbitrary disposition, now entered warmly into their interest, that no idea of speculative rights could prevent that happy junction of friendship and confidence which this act is likely to operate upon the natural good humour, good nature and sincerity of that country.

The acts of the British Parliament, which restrained the trade of Ireland, were very numerous indeed; too numerous for so short a consideration as the present state of affairs in that kingdom would allow; but those which he proposed to desire the repeal of, were those which were of real consequence, and the repeal of which were likely to answer the wishes of that kingdom. This proposition therefore was, "That so much be repealed of the several acts of the British Parliament, as prohibit the exportation of woollen cloths, or manufactures mixed with wool, or woollen stocks."----He took notice that the acts which he meant should be repealed, were, an act made in the reign of King William III; an act made in the reign of George I. and two acts made in the reign of George II. The restraints on the woollen manufacture of Ireland began, he said, in the reign of King William III. Whether from the narrow-minded jealousy, which has ever existed in commercial countries, or from a jealousy of the power of the Duke of Ormond, he could not pretend to say, but it was about that time the idea was started of the compact which he had mentioned on Thursday. That Ireland should lay a duty on the exportation of her woollen manufactures, and England should grant every encouragameut to the linen trade of Ireland. It was first suggested in a pamphlet, said to be written by Sir William Temple, and the government on this side of the water recommended it to the attention of Lord Essex, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The compact was agreed on by the Irish Parliament, and they laid a heavy tax accordingly upon all their woollen exportation, except on friezes; but the Parliament of England, not contented with that, passed an act in the 11th of William III. laying the woollen trade of Ireland under a total prohibition, even comprehending the article of friezes. He then observed, that it had been apprehended, that if the Irish were allowed to export their woollen manufactures, it would do essential injury to the woollen trade of this country; but this he thought was an idle apprehension, for if England, with all the expences of exportation, could at this moment sell their fine cloths in Ireland cheaper than those manufactured in that country, and which were not burthened with the costs of exportation, what had we to fear from their underselling us, in that article, in a foreign market? They might indeed, in coarser commodities, undersell our enemies, which would produce us a double advantage, by defeating the interest of our enemies, and increasing the wealth of a country which is our customer in other articles, and the superlucration of whose trade must ever center with us. He remarked, that the price of wool had fallen in Ireland, in the course of five years, from seventeen or eighteen shillings a stone, to nine shillings. That fall must be from not having a call to work their wool, or from not having an opportunity to smuggle it to France, &c. in which case, if we considered Ireland as a customer in other articles, we should wish that she were allowed to work up her wool, and that she should not have occasion to smuggle it over to our enemies; and be happier that our sister kingdom should be our rivals at a foreign market, than be rivalled by our enemies, who should draw the opportunity of underselling us from the very restraints under which we laid our sister kingdom.

His second proposition was, "That so much be repealed of an act of Parliament passed in the present reign, as restrains the exportation of glass from Ireland," He acknowledged that he did not think Ireland would make any great advantage of this trade, for though labour was cheaper there than here, as it must be in every poor country, and although help was also cheaper, yet the article of fire was and must be for a long time so much dearer there than in England, that we should at least meet the Irish upon equal terms in that trade at foreign markets; and the advantage he saw in it for Ireland was not so much in point of the profit immediately to be expected from it, as in relieving that country from certain embarrassments which the restraints on glass transferred of necessity to other articles, which could only be exported in bottles.

As a matter of justice, every country ought to be allowed to exercise her industry in the means of trade which nature gave her. Upon this principle, he moved those two first propositions: They contained nothing but what was the common right of all nations, and as they were so near each other in principle, he proposed putting them in one bill, which he thought could be prepared in a very short time, and passed without delay, to give Ireland a proof of our sincerity of intention toward her. But the third proposition went much further, was more complicated, and required much greater consideration; for though Ireland had naturally a right to trade with all foreign powers for the manufactures of her own produce, yet it was a matter of generosity in us to admit her to a participation of our trade with our own dependencies.

If we went this length, therefore, it should be done with great prudence and consideration. It should be our wish to put Ireland on a footing equally but not more advantageous than ourselves. The trade of the Colonies was, he acknowledged, as free to Ireland as England before the restoration, and it was taken from them, not by a direct act of Parliament, but by a side wind. Every act made respecting that trade, mentioned Ireland in the same light with England, but in the 22d of Charles II. when an act was made restraining the Colony trade in all cases except where bond was given, in regulating that clause, the name of Ireland was left out, and consequently the trade of the Colonies was ever since confined to this country.

To restore that branch of trade was the object of the third proposition; it was, however, but reasonable that it should be restored upon equal terms. England shewed the greatest friendship and regard for Ireland, in admitting her to that equality. Ireland was too generous to expect a trade with our dependencies on better terms than we traded with them ourselves. Therefore, if Ireland wished to import sugars and melasses, the two principal articles in our West-India trade, directly from those parts, it would be but reasonable that she should lay the same duty upon those articles that are laid upon them in England, otherwise she would reap more advantages from our dependencies than we did ourselves; which would be highly unreasonable. For this reason he thought, as he had before hinted, that she had better have those goods in a circuitous manner through England. The duty on sugars in Ireland, at present, amounted to no more than 1s. 8d. a hundred, and the duty in England amounted to 6s. 7d. there was certainly an increase upon the heads of landing and re-shipping, but that was still short of our duty. With respect to the duty on melasses, the difference was indeed more proportioned. It was in England 2l. 14s. per ton, and in Ireland about 19s. However, in both cases, it would be unreasonable for England to be put upon a worse footing than Ireland; and Ireland, with justice to England, cannot have those articles cheaper by a direct importation than a circuitous one.

Thus much for the grand outlines of the noble Lord's propositions. He then considered whether we should, under these regulations, continue to Ireland our bounty upon her linens. Upon this question, he said, there had been different opinions. Some imagined, that the bounty was rather an advantage to England than to Ireland, as it made the English the factors of Ireland for that commodity. He was not of that opinion. He considered the bounty as of great use to Ireland, and remarked, that in the year 1751, when that bounty was discontinued, the importation of linen from Ireland was diminished 2,000 000 yards, and raised 5,000 000 in the year 1757, when the bounty was again granted; however, as the bounty did not exceed 15,000l. per ann. he did not think it was an object about which they should contend to know who gained most.

Gentlemen had asked if Administration could tell whether this would content Ireland? In answer to that question he should say that he believed it would: as it would put the two countries upon that fair footing of equality, which, he presumed, they would both be mutually contented with. But he was told of some other complaints that the Irish had, which he was ready to mention to the house, and which he hoped they would be as ready to remove. One was a prohibition of importing gold in specie from England; another was the taking off the draw-back upon hops. This they considered as a tax levied in England upon the consumption of Ireland, and in the highest degree unreasonable. To give up this tax to the revenue of Ireland, especially as the produce of it did not amount to a very large sum, was only transferring that revenue from the Exchequer of England to the Exchequer of Ireland, to be laid out for the common protection of both. A third circumstance of complaint was the 5 *per cent.* laid upon the exportation of all commodities from that country, a duty which was in its nature impolitic, and was, in fact, a tax upon industry itself. But those considerations would come properly before the committee in the progress of the present business, and would undoubtedly meet with their most candid attention.

Lord Nugent seconded the motion.

Mr. Fox got up to observe, he said, to the house, that it was the first time in his life that he had not on any great public question taken one side or the other. But now it was necessary for him to give a negative opinion for not adopting either side. He hoped the House would give him credit for the reasons which induced him to take that negative part, as in giving them the reasons which made it improper for him to discuss the question, he should do all that mischief which the discussion itself would have done. The motion which had been made a few days ago by an honourable friend of his, "that it was highly criminal in Ministers to have neglected Ireland," had given him an opportunity of giving as much explanation upon the subject as the delicacy of the circumstances would admit; and although that motion had not been successful, it stood as a ground of justification for the silent conduct of him and his friends on that question. The conduct of Ministers had shut up all debate. It was not now a commercial, but a political question, and must be of necessity trusted to the executive power. It had been customary to complain of opposition; but in this case, his Majesty's Ministers would meet none. The matter was left to themselves. It was indeed a case in which the forms of Parliament were necessary; but they could never call it a Parliamentary measure. In this view he would give it his acquiescence, though not his approbation. He wished it every possible success however, and heartily prayed that the noble Lord might for once in his life have formed a plan, which could produce some possible good effect.

Sir James Lowther complained of the short notice which the house had of a measure so important to the nation. Gentlemen had no time to consult their constituents. He wished well to Ireland, because he believed the success of England and Ireland was the same, but he thought the bill should be deferred till after the recess, to give the members time for consultation. He thought an absentee tax would for the present be serviceable to Ireland; and as Parliament had been most bountiful to his Majesty in adding a hundred thousand pounds to his civil list, the generosity of the crown would be properly exerted, in transferring seventy thousand pounds from the pension list of that country to the payment of the interest due upon the debts of that country.

Lord George Gordon remarked, that in admitting Ireland to a participation of our trade, now that we were in a state of bankruptcy, was like the will of a humorous man, which ran thus: I owe much—I have nothing to pay—the rest I leave to the poor.

Mr. Dempster was sorry to differ from the honourable member who spoke last but one; but in a case of such public importance, he would not wait for instructions, but speak for himself and his constituents the language of prudence and generosity; the place he represented had a linen trade, and in giving up the woollen trade to Ireland might have an interest in discontinuing the advantages given in this country to the linen trade of Ireland, but he knew their generosity, and would take upon him in their names to accede to those propositions. But there was a circumstance which much alarmed him in this business. The surplusage of the Irish revenue was in the disposal of the crown, and if Ireland became rich, the crown might become too powerful. The circumstance of Ireland being armed, gave him no uneasiness. Instead of 40,000 men, he wished there were 100,000 in arms there; there might be terror in them, not to Britain, but the enemies of Britain. Associations of that kind, instead of being dangerous, were salutary to a state; and he hoped and wished to see armed associations upon the same principle in this country; and such associations there certainly would be. He wished government had met American petitions, not with the bayonet, but such propositions of amity; and who was it that complained of the former conduct of government, that would not applaud and support the present measure? So far, therefore, from opposing the propositions on account of time, he would second the Minister in moving, that, for expedition, the report should be made as soon as the Speaker took the chair.

Sir William Meredith was sorry that he could not attribute the noble Lord's concessions to more generous motives; they were evidently the effect of his alarms, and he wished he had made them with a better grace. He not only gave the measure his acquiescence, but his approbation; and wished the noble Lord, instead of concealing from England what she was giving away, had placed it in the most ostentatious light, that England might be generous with the fullest conviction of her loss; for it was absurd to say that England should lose nothing, by giving that by which Ireland would gain considerably.

Lord North denied that he had said England would lose nothing by the concession. He contended, however, that the loss to England would bear no comparison to the gain of Ireland; and he instanced the progress in trade made in Scotland since the union, during which England, instead of going back in her trade, had increased it to a prodigious degree.

The question being then put, and carried Nem. Con. his Lordship declined moving for the report being brought up till this morning, as it would be more regular, and yet no time be lost.


## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Esq; Chief Justice, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Esq; Second Justice, and JOHN EVANS, Esq; Third Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their precept, bearing Date the 20th Day of March last past, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the Court-house in Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said County, that they be then and there in their own proper Persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do those Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; also all they that will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall then be in the Goal of the said County, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and all others whom it may concern are desired to take Notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly. Dated at Lancaster, the first Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

¶ JOSEPH WORK, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE annual election of Directors and Treasurer of the *Library Company of Philadelphia*, for the year ensuing, will be held at the Library Apartments in Carpenters Hall, on Monday, the first day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Treasurer will attend to receive the yearly payments, and the shares of those members in arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of said Company, unless the arrearages be paid on or before that day.

*By the Board of Directors,*

*April* 12, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, *Secretary.*

## To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, 24 years of age, understands driving a carriage, fit for a gentleman's waiter, or any kind of house work or country business. For further particulars enquire of Jacob Cox, at Daniel Vanvoorhis's, silversmith, in Market street, near the Coffee-house, Philadelphia, or of William Shields, Tavern-keeper, at New-London Cross Roads, Chester county. ¶

*Philadelphia, April* 10, 1780.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away yesterday morning an apprentice boy, named George Miller, about five feet four inches high, thick set, has light coloured hair, and wears it tied: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured home made cloth coat, jacket and breeches, blue yarn stockings, new shoes, with round plated buckles, and wears a round hat. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to his master, living in Second-street, above Vine-street (Locksmith) shall have the above reward, paid by

‖ VALENTINE BROWN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are desired not to harbour or take him away at their peril.

LONDON, *December* 25.

*Translation of the Memorial delivered to the States General at the Hague, by Viſcount de la Heireria, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the King of Spain.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

THE underwritten Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his moſt Catholic Majeſty has the honour to repreſent to your High Mightineſſes, that at the moment when the King reſolved upon the blockade of Gibraltar, his Majeſty ſignified his intention to all the foreign Ambaſſadors and Miniſters, reſiding at his Court, in order that they might acquaint their Sovereigns therewith, and at the ſame time give notice to their reſpective Conſuls, to prevent all ſhips, under their flag, from having any communication with that place; and that, in acting contrary to theſe reſolutions, they would be ſeized and taken, conformable to the laws of war. This notice was likewiſe given at that time to Count Rechteren, and, nevertheleſs, experience has proved, that notwithſtanding this precaution, Dutch ſhips have continued to navigate towards the Bay of Gibraltar, and to tranſport proviſions to the blockaded place, making uſe, to that effect, of double clearances, and other ſubterfuges, which, however ſubtile they may be, are not ſufficient to cover the illicit deſigns of their navigation.

The proceedings which have followed the ſeizure of ſeveral veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of your High Mightineſſes, by the ſquadron commanded by Don Barcelo, and deſtined to block up the ſaid place, confirm the truth of this aſſertion, as alſo the repeated attempts of Count Rechteren, to reclaim the ſaid veſſels, which trouble he might as well have ſpared, for as long as the King has reaſon to be perſuaded that your High Mightineſſes will not approve or authoriſe ſhips, bearing their flag, to be employed in a prohibited navigation, as long it will appear impoſſible to his Majeſty, that your High Mightineſſes have ordered their Envoy Extraordinary to reclaim the ſaid veſſels, the King being more inclined to believe that theſe attempts of Count Rechteren are only the effects of his zeal and readineſs to ſatisfy the repeated ſolicitations of the reſpective owners.

The King, my Maſter, who ſincerely deſires to give your High Mightineſſes new proofs of his friendſhip, thinks to have a juſt claim to the like cordiality from their part.

His Majeſty would be much mortified to be under the neceſſity of proceeding againſt the ſubjects of your High Mightineſſes, who would obſtinately act contrary to his intentions and the laws of war; and therefore his Majeſty, confiding in the equity of your High Mightineſſes, as alſo in their readineſs to return the aſſurances of friendſhip which I have the honour to reiterate, by order of his Majeſty, expects that they will give the ſtricteſt orders, and take the moſt vigorous meaſures, to prevent the ſhips of their ſubjects being longer employed in this puniſhable and prohibited commerce, of which the King now complains; and by which means his Majeſty will be ſpared the trouble, which he would otherwiſe be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of taking, to authoriſe the final proceedings of his miniſters in the different departments of his navy againſt the ſaid ſhips.

The King has likewiſe not the leaſt doubt, that your High Mightineſſes will immediately give and publiſh ſuch ſtrict orders to all ſhips belonging to their ſubjects, as will tend effectually to interdict all commerce with the fortreſs of Gibraltar, now blocked up; and that they will declare as acting againſt their orders, thoſe who, notwithſtanding, ſhall attempt to navigate towards that place. His Majeſty alſo doubts not that your High Mightineſſes will approve, that the Spaniſh ſquadrons, and Judges of the Admiralties, purſue, arreſt, ſeize, and puniſh, by confiſcation of ſhips and cargoe, thoſe who ſhall endeavour to act contrary to the juſt orders which his Majeſty expects from your High Mightineſſes.

*At the Hague, the 6th of December*, 1779.

(Signed) The Viſcount DE LA LA HEIRERIA"

Laſt week ſeveral Serjeants went down into the different counties, to raiſe new recruits for the Weſt-India Merchants, which they intend ſending out to the Weſt-Indies, in order to protect thoſe iſlands. They, however, meet with but indifferent ſucceſs, having wrote up word that men are ſo ſcarce, that they are not able to get more than three or four in a town, which will make it a conſiderable time before they complete the number wanted.

*Jan.* 18. From the date of Capt Clerke's account from Kamſkatſka of the death of Capt. Cook, and of his intention to purſue his route for the diſcovery of the North Weſt paſſage, we muſt with regret conclude that he has failed in the attempt, or we ſhould have heard of him at leaſt in the North ſeas long ere this, if not have congratulated him on his actual arrival.

If Capt. Clerke ſhould have failed in his attempt to diſcover the North-Weſt paſſage, he will be obliged to turn again to the Southward, to make the beſt of his way home through the Indian ocean, and in that caſe it will be at leaſt theſe two years before we can expect his return to England.

The Dutch are exceedingly enraged at our taking and detaining their ſhipping; various letters by the laſt mail make no ſecret of announcing the certainty of an open rupture with that Republic; however, politicians here know the Mynheers dare not ſhew their teeth, unleſs ſupported and protected by the Pruſſian Monarch.

This day an officer arrived at the Admiralty from the fleet under Admiral Roſs, ſince which a report is ſpread that the Spaniſh camp was broke up before Gibraltar.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Gibraltar, adviſing that Admiral Roſs was arrived off that place, where every thing was quiet, the Spaniſh fleet, &c. having retired. After ſtopping there a few days, the Admiral intended to proceed up the Streights, to relieve the ſhips blocked up at Leghorn.

The account of the melancholy loſs of Captain Cook came expreſs through Peterſburgh, from Kamſkatſka.

The Ruſſian Governor of Kamſkatſka furniſhed the Reſolution and Diſcovery with all kinds of ſtores and proviſions in the moſt liberal manner, and refuſed to receive bills on England in return, declaring that a receipt alone would be fully ſufficient and moſt agreeable to the intentions of his Imperial Miſtreſs.

The following particulars are given by others of the death of Capt. Cook: That having been a conſiderable time at the iſland where he met with his fate, and all the while very friendly with the inhabitants, upon ſailing from thence he met with an accident in the maſt of his ſhip, and returned there to repair it. The people then ſhewed a different diſpoſition, and took away one of his boats, which they would not return; upon which the Captain, with a Lieutenant and nine marines, went on ſhore to compel them to deliver the boat; they ſeemed very riotous and rude, particularly one man, whom the Captain ordered to be fired on with ſmall ſhot, which they not regarding, he ordered bullets to be fired, which killed the moſt daring man and another; upon which they ruſhed in upon the Captain and his people with clubs, and killed the Captain and three men; the Lieutenant and four others eſcaped.

The new diſcovered iſland in the South Seas, in which Captain Cook was murdered, lies in 22 N. lat. and 200 E. long. from Greenwich. The Captain and crew were at firſt treated as deities, but upon their reviſiting that iſland ſome proved inimical, hoſtilities enſued, and the above melancholy ſcene was the conſequence.

*February* 7. Captain Mackenzie, late of the Ariel frigate, is arrived from Cadiz, where he was landed by a French man of war. He took his paſſage from thence on board a Dutchman, on the 7th of laſt month. Off St. Mary's, on the coaſt of Portugal, the ſhip fell in with a Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of nineteen line of battle ſhips, under Don Lewis de Cordova: Capt. Mackenzie was informed they were cruizing to intercept Sir George Rodney, whoſe deſtination for Gibraltar they were well appriſed of. On the 15th he met with Sir George's ſquadron off the Rock of Liſbon, when he went on board the Admiral, and gave him the above intelligence. Sir George informed him he had diſpatched the Hector, and two frigates with the fleet for the Weſt-Indies; and the America, with his prizes, for England. Sir George's fleet was nineteen of the line, including the Spaniſh 64-gun ſhip.

The fleet now preparing is to be commanded by Admiral Barrington, who will hoiſt his flag on board the Barfleur, now fitting out at Portſmouth.

Orders are given for 1000 tons of ordnance ſtores to be got ready immediately at Woolwich, for exportation to his Majeſty's garriſons in the Weſt-Indies.

Yeſterday the capture of Penſacola by the Spaniards was confirmed at Lord George Germaine's office.

An expreſs was ſent from the Admiralty to Portſmouth yeſterday, for a ſhip of the line and two frigates to proceed immediately for the Weſt-Indies, with orders to call at Plymouth, for the tranſports which ſhould be then ready, with thoſe forces intended for that ſtation.

We are aſſured that a new treaty of alliance and friendſhip is now negociating, and nearly concluded between the Court of Berlin and the States-General.

Certain advice is received from the Hague, that the Dutch Eaſt-India company are preparing to ſend out immediately 4000 troops to reinforce their ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies.

The Miniſtry are abſolutely determined no longer to keep meaſures with the Dutch, ſhould they perſiſt in furniſhing our enemies with warlike ſtores.

An account is now taken, by order of the Board of Trade, of the value of the imports from the Weſt-India iſlands to Great-Britain, for five years paſt, diſtinguiſhing each iſland reſpectively.

The loſs of the province of Weſt-Florida will prove a ſevere loſs to this country. It may be ſaid there are *fourteen* provinces now loſt, beſides Iſlands.

There cannot longer be any doubt of the intention of their High Mightineſſes reſpecting England, if we conſider but for a moment their conduct:—Upon Sir Joſeph Yorke's application for ratifying ſome conditions which they had engaged to perform to this kingdom, as the ally of Holland, they have not yet thought proper to conform to the demand. They have ſuffered their ſhips to aſſiſt our enemies with copper and other materials neceſſary for carrying on the war ſucceſsfully againſt us; whilſt on the other hand, we find them ſubmiſſively complying with every requeſt of Spain, and laying heavy fines on ſuch maſters of veſſels as ſhall even attempt to aid our garriſon at Gibralter;—hence Count Welderen's not appearing at Court for ſeveral days, is conſidered not as a corporal, but political indiſpoſition.

BASSETERRE, *March* 18.

Yeſterday touched here, in her paſſage for Jamaica, the Lord Hyde Packet, Captain Jeffrey, by whom we have the confirmation of the capture, by the ſquadron under the command of Sir George Bridges Rodney, on the 8th of January laſt, of a Spaniſh fleet of 16 ſail of Store ſhips, convoyed by a ſhip of war of 64 guns and 6 others of inferior force—Likewiſe of an engagement between a Spaniſh ſquadron and that of Sir G. B. Rodney, on the 16th of January laſt.

The following are the Liſts of the Spaniſh veſſels captured, &c. by Sir G. B. Rodney.

*Liſt of the Spaniſh Convoy and Merchant Ships, under the command of* Don Auguſtine de Yarde, *taken by* Sir George Bridges Rodney's *Squadron on the 8th of January laſt, off Cape Finiſterre, on their way from Bilboa to Cadiz.*

CONVOY.

| Ships. | Commanders. | Guns. | Men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| El Guifrocia, | Don Tho. Atalay, | 64 | 550 |
| Don Carlos, | Don Puncy Artibruc, | 32 | 159 |
| S. Raphael, | Don Louis Antino, | 30 | 155 |
| S. Thereſa, | Don Mendzeont | 28 | 148 |
| S. Bruce, | Don Guychocea, | 26 | 131 |
| S Jermin, | Don Tempe, | 16 | 50 |
| Pacquete, | S. Vincent, | 10 | 32 |

Sixteen ſail of merchantmen, chiefly laden with wheat and flour.

*Liſt of the Spaniſh ſquadron under the command of* Don Juan Languarro, *engaged by his Majeſty's Fleet under the command of* Sir George Rodney, *on the 16th of January laſt, off Cape St. Vincents, in his way to relieve Gibraltar, having under him Sir J. L. Roſs and Admiral Digby.*

| Ships. | Commanders. | Guns. | Men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phœnix, | Don Juan Megrays, | 80 | 650 taken. |
| S. Cuzerno, | J. Anto. Morto, | 70 | 550 taken. |
| Princeſſa, | Manael Leon, | 70 | 550 taken. |
| St. Juſta, | Joſeph Vaceila, | 70 | 550 taken. |
| Monarch, | Antino Secrilla, | 70 | 550 parted comp. |
| S. Januario, | Felix Tarada, | 70 | 550 ditto. before |
| St. Julian. | Marquis de Medina, | 70 | 550 ditto. |
| Diligence, | D. Antino Alvernon, | 70 | 550 eſcaped, after ſtriking to Admiral Digby, |
| S. Domingo, | D. Ign. Mon. Zabin, | 70 | 550 blown up by the Ajax. |

One 70 gun ſhip, name unknown, ſunk; and two ſhips drove on ſhore.

Two days before the above Packet ſailed, an expreſs arrived at Falmouth, with advice that 25 ſhips of the line, with 140 tranſports, having on board 20,000 troops, had ſailed from France for the Weſt-Indies. Sir George Rodney, (who probably is arrived at Barbados by this time) had an expreſs to the ſame purport from Liſbon.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 19.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Euſtatia, dated March* 22, 1780.

"You, I ſuppoſe, know long e'er this, of a free trade having been demanded, and obtained, by the people of Ireland, but with this it ſeems they are not fully ſatisfied, and now talk loudly of a *Free Conſtitution*, which it is poſſible, however inſolent ſuch language may now appear, they may one day or other be gratified in.

"The Engliſh fleet under Admiral Rodney, bound to the relief of Gibraltar, have had great ſucceſs, as you will find by the incloſed liſt of Spaniſh ſhips taken and deſtroyed, the 8th and 16th of January, the account of the latter had not reached England when the laſt packet ſailed, ſhe happened on her paſſage to fall in with Rodney, from whom the account is taken, who was then making the beſt of his way for Barbados with a few ſhips, having ſent Digby forward to Gibraltar with part of his ſquadron, and Sir Lockhart Roſs to England with the prizes.---A fleet of 25 ſail of the line, with a number of tranſports, have undoubtedly ſailed from Breſt, and the greateſt part of them are ſuppoſed to be bound for Martinico, and I hope are arrived, ſo that the enemy, inſtead of recovering any of the Iſlands they have loſt the laſt campaign, will have ſufficient employment in protecting thoſe they poſſeſs."

A letter from St. Euſtatia, dated March 23, ſays, "We hear the Dutch ſhips carried into England have been releaſed; a circumſtance very favourable in our opinion for a ſpeedy peace."

Monday laſt arrived here the Letter of Marque Ship Needham, of 14 guns, from Jamaica, bound to New-York, a prize to the Privateer Sloop Active, Captain Day, of this port. Her cargoe conſiſts of 450 hogſheads and 30 tierces of rum.

We hear that Congreſs paſſed the following reſolve yeſterday: *Reſolved*, That Congreſs will, as ſoon as may be, make ſuch proviſion for diſcharging or continuing the Loans that have been made to theſe United States on Loan-Office Certificates, as that the holders of them ſhall ſuſtain no loſs thereon by any depreciation of the Bills loaned, ſubſequent to the reſpective dates of ſaid Certificates.

*** Wedneſday next being Faſt-Day, the Gazette will not be publiſhed till Thurſday Morning.


## To be Sold by public Vendue,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday, the 27th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening,

A WATER LOT, 18 feet front on Water-ſtreet, extending 130 feet to the wharff, and is capable of farther improvement; on which lot are erected a compleat brick houſe and back buildings, 58 feet deep, with a frame ſtore, 18 feet by 14 and an half, ſituated next door to Mr. Joſeph Huddell; its ſituation a good one for public buſineſs; clear of ground rent, and a good title will made. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, will be attended, if called on, by Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to it. *2w.

## To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Oxford, Cheſter County, to Philadelphia, once a Week; he ſets out from Oxford on Mondays, and returns on Fridays; he alſo rides to Matthew M'Calla's Ferry, on Saſquehanna, Cheſnut-Level Meeting-houſe, New-London Croſs Roads, Stephen Cochran's, Kennet Square, Gideon Gilpin's, Samuel Painter's, Valentine Weaver's, in Cheſter, and Henry Hayes's, in Darby. Letters will be forwarded at One Dollar each for a Subſcriber, or Three Dollars for Non-ſubſcribers, and the Money to be left with the Letters. The Public may depend on a punctual Performance of all Matters entruſted to the Care of their humble Servant,

JAMES BALLENTINE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Hopkins, late of the precinct of Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by ROBERT HOPKINS, HANNAH HOPKINS, } Execut.

To be ſold, at his late plantation, at Point-no-Point, ſeveral young full-blooded Horſes and Mares, breeding Mares and Colts.

TO be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a PLANTATION, with a Merchant-mill; A LOT of GROUND, on Water-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, fifty feet front, north and ſouth, and extends into the river Delaware; on which is erected a three-ſtory brick houſe, 20 by 44 feet, two large rooms on a floor, with a commodious kitchen and cellar; a frame bake-houſe, fronting Water-ſtreet, 20 by 35 feet, brick pained and plaiſtered within, and ſupported by a good ſtone wall, one ſtory high next the river, two good ovens, and every thing in order for carrying on the baking buſineſs; a ten feet alley, pump in the yard, wharf, dock, &c. Any perſon inclining to treat may apply to the ſubſcriber, living at Point-no-Point.

ROBERT HOPKINS. ¶

*Bucks county, April* 10, 1780.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Conſtable of Buckingham, Bucks county, a young man, named David Ruſſel, a turner and chair-maker by trade, about 23 years of age, fair hair, light complexion, and marked with the ſmall-pox: Had on a hat without loops, a plaited ſtock, with ſilver claſps, coarſe ſhirt, brown jacket, light coloured napt coat, new buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, and new calf-ſkin pumps, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Ruſſel in Philadelphia or Newtown goals, or brings him to the Conſtable of Buckingham, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ASA FELL, Conſtable. ¶

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living near Bethlehem, in Northampton county, in the night of the 28th of March laſt, a light brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, particularly well ſet, ſhod all round, with ſteel corks, a natural trotter, about 12 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder I. The morning following was found in the field of the ſubſcriber, an old brown mare, with a bald face, three white feet, branded G. N. ſuppoſed to have been left by the thief; which, if ſtolen or ſtrayed, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. Whoever takes up and ſecures the firſt mentioned mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Two Hundred Dollars* Reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty* for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH JONES. ‖

WRAPPING PAPER,
To be SOLD, by
HALL & SELLERS.

*Sect.* 53. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in any case, wherein the person who shall be authorised to collect any fine due by virtue of this act, shall need assistance in levying the same, such collector, on application to any captain, or inferior officer of the militia of the place where such fine shall be due, shall be assisted therein by a sufficient party of militia of the neighbourhood, ordered on such duty by such captain or other officer; and if such captain or other officer or any of the party by such captain or other officer ordered on such duty, refuse or neglect to perform the said duty, such captain or other officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds; and if any non-commissioned officer or private be delinquent therein, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five pounds, to be recovered, with costs of suit, as demands for fifty pounds are by law recoverable; to be applied as other fines levied by virtue of this act.

*Sect.* 54. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any militia man shall desert when he is out on a tour of duty, the commanding officer of the battalion or detachment from which he deserts, shall, as soon as possible, give notice thereof to the lieutenant of the city or county, or sub-lieutenant of the district from which he came, who, if he does not see proper to send him back, shall subject him to the payment of such fine as he would have paid if he had not gone out on such tour.

*Sect.* 55. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any suit or suits shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the action shall be laid in the county where the causes of such action did arise, and not elsewhere. And the defendant or defendants in such action or actions to be brought, may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants in such action or actions, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be non-suited or discontinue his or their action or actions, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if, upon demurrer, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as any defendant or defendants hath or have in other cases to recover costs by law.

*Sect.* 56. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every of the fines and forfeitures, by this act made payable, and the mode of recovery not herein before particularly pointed out, shall be recovered by the lieutenant of each county and of the city of Philadelphia, by summons or warrant and execution, from under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace in the neighbourhood where the person charged resides, directed to any constable of the city or county, requiring him to levy the same on the goods and chattels of the dilinquent, and the same cause to be appraised by two freeholders, and, after being publicly advertised seven days, make sale thereof, and after payment of the fine or forfeiture to the lieutenant, together with costs and charges, pay the overplus, if any, to the owner; and if goods and chattels sufficient to discharge the same cannot be found, that then the justice, granting such precept, shall certify the proceedings had thereon to the prothonotary of the county court of common pleas, who is thereupon required to issue a fieri facias, directed to the sheriff of said county, for the levying the fines and forfeitures aforesaid, together with the costs, on the lands or tenements of such delinquent.

*Sect.* 57. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall think him or themselves aggrieved by the judgment of the justice aforesaid, in any suit of fifty pounds or upwards, he or they may appeal before the justice aforesaid, and on the party's giving security, within six days next after any such judgment, to prosecute such appeal in the court of common pleas of the county with effect, the justice shall receive the same, and stay further process, and the said justice shall return every such appeal on the first day of the next term, and the court shall direct a trial by jury, as in other cases of debt, whose verdict shall be final and conclusive, and all such appeals shall be tried at the term to which such returns shall be made: any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Sect.* 58. And be it further enacted and declared, That the act intituled "an act to regulate the militia of the commonwealth of "Pennsylvania," passed on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1777; also the supplement to said act, passed June 19th, A. D. 1777; also a further supplement to the said act, passed on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1777; also a further supplement to the said act, passed on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1779; also such parts of an act, intituled "an act to impower the supreme executive "council and justices of the supreme court to apprehend suspected "persons, and to increase the fine to which persons are liable for "neglecting to perform their tour of militia duty," as relates to the fining the militia for not performing a tour of duty, and the pay of the lieutenants, are hereby repealed and made void.

*Sect.* 59. Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to repeal, alter or dispense with the powers, authorities or duties of the present lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of the city and counties aforesaid, or of any other officer or person under the militia laws that have been in force in this state immediately before the passing of this act, until their respective offices are supplied and filled by new appointments in virtue of this act; which said present lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, or other proper officers, are hereby authorised, required and enjoined to collect or cause to be collected all such fines and forfeitures as have been or shall be incurred during the continuance of their respective commissions, and pay in the same agreeable to this law, or the late laws aforesaid, on or before the first day of July next. But in case the president or vice president and council shall approve of the discontinuing to act or resignation of the said present lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, or any of them, and not otherwise, it shall be lawful for every such officer, and he is hereby required, to deliver to his successor in office an account, on oath, of all the monies uncollected and outstanding on account of fines and forfeitures aforesaid, who is in such case impowered and required to collect the same.

JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker.*

*Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia,*
*March 20th, 178[illegible].* THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk.*

*Trenton, April 8, 1780.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the last SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are published, and ready to be delivered.

ISAAC COLLINS.

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GEORGE HABACKER,
HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets, near Col. Farmer's.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Anniseed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado and Spanish Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Bushels of excellent coarse Salt, good Oak Scantling seasoned, and sundry other Articles.

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JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
STYNER AND CIST,
In Second-street, four Doors above Race-street,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Presidents and Members of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Esq; a Member of the said Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

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THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are desired to attend the Annual Election of Twelve Managers and a Treasurer, to be held, according to Law, on the First Day of May next, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, at said Hospital.

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TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT one hundred and fifty acres of GOOD WOOD-LAND, in Burlington county, New-Jersey, on Mount-Holly Creek, and very near the town. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

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*Bristol township, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1780.*

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 26th of February, the house of Dr. George De Benneville, sen. and robbed of the following goods, viz. one silver watch with a china face, maker's name John Lind, Philadelphia, number unknown, the letters G B in a cypher engraved on the outside case; two pair of plain silver shoe buckles; one pair of plain silver knee-buckles; one silver stock-buckle, and a silver smelling-box, gilt on the inside. Whoever secures the thief and goods, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

§ GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, senior.

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CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Plainfield Township, in the County of Northampton, on the 16th of November last, A BLACK HORSE, about 7 or 8 Years old, neither Brand nor Ear-mark, with a small Star on his Forehead, about 13 Hands high, and is a natural Trotter. The Owner is desired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

*March* 30, 1780. ¶ JOHN KELLY.

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WHEREAS a certain Person, named Patrick M'Crosson, did, some Time in October last, in an unlawful and unbecoming Manner, drive and leave a COW on the Premises of the Subscriber, in East-Marlborough Township, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania: These are therefore to desire the said Patrick M'Crosson forthwith to take said Cow away, and pay the Costs and Charges which have accrued, otherwise he may expect I shall take a due Course of Law to sell said Cow.

*April* 4, 1780. ¶ SILAS HARRY.

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*New London Township, Chester County, March* 27, 1780.

WHEREAS my Wife Mary eloped from my Bed and Board on Tuesday, the 21st of March inst. out of Stubbornness, and I have great Reason to believe she will contract Debts: I therefore forewarn all and every Person or Persons not to credit her for any Sum whatsoever on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

¶ WILLIAM STEEL.

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*Five Hundred Dollars Reward.*

LOST yesterday, off a horse at Mr. James Hunter's, a pair of SADDLEBAGS, containing amongst other articles of wearing apparel, three shirts, almost new, unmarked; two pair of white silk stockings, one pair of them marked W. S. and some handkerchiefs, containing also a pocket-book, a book of accounts, a bundle of papers, of consequence to the owner, but of no value to any other person, a letter directed to Robert Morris, Esq; of Philadelphia, enclosing eight Loan Office Certificates, granted in Philadelphia, as follows: Four Certificates in the Name of Thomas Leiper, No. 918, No. 919, No. 920, and No. 921, for 600 dollars each, dated January 24, 1778; four ditto in the name of Matthew Irwine, dated November 13, 1777, No. 553, for 1000 dollars, No. 1149, No. 1150, and 1158, for 600 dollars each. Lost also from the holsters on the said horse, a pair of screw barrelled Pistols, inlaid and mounted with silver. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the Pistols, and of the Bags with their contents, and proportionably for any part of them. A large part especially will be paid for the books and papers, by Mr. James Hunter, or the subscriber at Fredericksburg. *March* 4. P. BLACKBOURN.

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GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,
*Philadelphia, March* 22, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of the Resolves of Congress, there have been destroyed in this Office the following Sums of the emissions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, viz.

| | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|
| Of the emission of May 20, 1777, | - | 12,445,567 |
| Of the emission of April 11, 1778, | - | 19,858,804 |
| | | 32,304,371 |

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.
*Treasurer of Loans.*

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TO BE LET,
Forty-six Acres of mowing Meadow, situate on GREENWICH-ISLAND.
For Terms, ENQUIRE of the Widow TAYLOR, in Spruce-street, near Third-street. ¶

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THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

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To be SOLD into the Country,
A DUTCH SERVANT MAN, about 18 years of age, has near three years to serve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‖

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TREASURY OFFICE, April 1, 1780.

FOR the information of such persons as have business with the Board of Treasury of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that the hours appointed to receive applications are from twelve at noon to two, and from four to five in the afternoon.

J. L. CLARKSON, Clerk.

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY
*JOSEPH REED, Esquire,*
PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States of America, by their Resolve of the Eleventh Day of this instant March, did recommend the following words:

"IT having pleased the righteous Governor of the World, for the punishment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War still to harrass our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourselves before Him, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anger and obtain His favour and blessing: It is therefore hereby recommended to the several States,

That WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments;---to make us sincerely penitent for our transgressions;---to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleased to visit us;---to banish vice and irreligion from among us, and establish virtue and piety by his divine grace;---to bless all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wisdom, firmness and unanimity, and directing them to the best measures for the public good;-- to bless the Magistrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the interest of their country; to bless the public defence, inspiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perseverance, and giving vigour and success to the military operations by sea and land;---to bless the illustrious Sovereign, and the nation in alliance with these States, and all who interest themselves in the support of our rights and liberties;---to make that alliance of perpetual and extensive usefulness to those immediately concerned, and mankind in general;---to grant fruitful seasons, and to bless our industry, trade and manufactures;--to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and every means of instruction and education;---to cause wars to cease, and to establish peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, That servile labour and recreations be forbidden on the said day."

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as from a due sense of the necessity of humbling ourselves before the great Governor of the Universe, and imploring his protection and support. WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, that the said Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, according to said Resolve.---And that they abstain from all servile labour and recreation on said day.

*GIVEN by order of the* COUNCIL, *under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

*JOSEPH REED, President.*

*Attest.* TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Secretary.*

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In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Tuesday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late House of Assembly, was read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties imposed by an Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Assembly.

WHEREAS the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, passed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diseases being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, "That no Commander, Master or other person, having "charge of any ship or vessel bound to the port of Philadephia, or to any other port or place within this province, having on board at the time the said ship or "vessel departed from any port or place whatsoever beyond the seas, any greater number of persons, whether "passengers or servants, or both, than forty, or having "any person disordered with an infectious disease, or "coming from any sickly port or place, shall bring his "ship or vessel, or suffer or permit the same to be brought, "nearer to the city than the Island called Little Mud-"Island, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or shall "bring on shore, or cause or suffer to be landed or "brought on shore, at any port or place within this Province, any of such passengers or servants, or any part "or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects "of any other person or persons whatever, until he shall "have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that "purpose, under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of the Act, intitled, An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, "and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any "Court of Quarter Sessions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, taking into consideration the above Act, have been pleased to nominate and appoint the subscriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Masters, Commanders, or other persons having charge of any ship or vessel coming into the said port, are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.